AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-DAVID COPPERFICIO BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Extremes-PLA-BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street. DAVID COPPER-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square-BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-David Corpunying.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

PELLOWS OPERA HOUSE, 441 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN AMERICAN MUSEUM—ABUSING PERFORMANCES AFTER-

NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 BOWERY - EQUESTRIAN WASHINGTON HALL-PANGRANA OF THE PILGRIM'S

SATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street STOPPANI HALL-TABLEAUX OF NEW ENGLAND.

DOUBLE SHEET. New York, Thursday, January 8, 1851.

One Day Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the steamer Washington, at this port, we have intelligence from London and the continent of Europe, one day later, namely, to the twenty-first of last month, inclusive. We have made a selection from our files that will be read with no ordinary interest. The memorial of the authorities of Southampton, with respect to the visit of the United States vessel with the articles for the great exhibition: the report of the London Geographical Society's discussion of the routes to the Pacifie; the aspect of the German question; the items of literary, and other interesting intelligence, will all be read with pleasure; while our correspondence will furnish several important facts which have not been noticed by the foreign journals.

Conclusion of the Fugitive Slave Case and Extradition of the Fugitive.

The case of Henry Long, the fugitive from Vir ginia, which occupied the attention of almost all our Courts and judges, for a number of days, we may say weeks past, was brought to a termination vesterday; and the result was that the slave was directed to be sent back to his mater, in the custody of the United States Marshal of this district. Every facility was afforded to the fugitive to prove his freedom. Able counsel were employed to defend him-money was contributed to pay his counsel-the writ of habeas corpus was resorted to several times, and in every case it failed-witnesses were produced to testify that he was a resident of New York at the time he was stated to be in Virginia; but neither the ingenuity of counsel, nor any of the numerous methods that were resorted to to procure his discharge, availed him anything; the Judge, Judson, decided that he was a fugitive; that he escaped from the service of the party who claimed him, and that he must be surrendered to his owner in compliance with the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law. He was remanded accordingly, and left last evening in the train for Philadelphia, en route to Virginia.

This is the second case that has occurred in this city under the Fugitive Slave law, and the most in veterate enemy of that measure cannot but admithat every facility was extended to the fugitive Long, to prove that he was not a slave, or that the law was not faithfully and impartially carried out The organ of the Feurierites and abolitionists wil no doubt shed crocodile tears over the result; but it could not be of any other character, if unimpeach ed and unimpeachable testimony were to govern the decision in the case. -But Horace Greeley, nor any other abolitionist,

nor Gerrit Smith, nor Fred Douglas, nor William H. Seward, need lash himself into a state of phrenzy because Henry Long has been sent back to his master; for, to use his own language, "he would as soon go back as not." And it is a pe culiarity in this case, that, while the fugitive himself was perfectly careless about the result, and did not himself actually move in the matter at all the abolitionists lashed themselves into a terrible excitement about his case, and worked as hard with the view of defeating the law, as if they were in his place. So careless was he about being sent back to bondage, that he admitted, on the very day of his arrest, to our own knowledge, that he was a fugitive slave belonging to Dr. Smith, and he admitted the same thing yesterday, after Judge Judson readered his decision. What is equally extraordinary, he signed papers and swore to affidavits, without knowing their contents, and was much surprised to hear that he had instituted a suit for damages for false imprisonment, against Mr. Hall, the United States Commissioner who arrested him. On being informed of the fact, which to him was news, he promptly signed a paper withdrawing the proceedings, and stating that they were unauthorised by him. These are the tactics resorted to, to defeat the operation of this law. But New York is not Boston, and the law will be upheld, be the consequences what they

The decision of Judge Judson is published in another column. It is a veryfclear and able document, and it will be read with interest.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PATENT LAWS - For years past the public have been annoyed by the wranglings and law suits and disputes of patentees and pirates-of inventors and infringers-to such an extent that they are heartily sick of it, and wish all parties at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. If the ratent laws are defective, as no doubt they are, let them be amended, so that justice will be done to all parties, but hasty legislation should be avoided, lest the rights of inventors might be in-Would it not be well for Congress to appoint a committee to examine into and report upon the whole subject- to summon witnesses, and take testimony-to hear complaints and decide upon their foundation, and authorize that committee to report a bill embodying the result of their labors, a bill that will protect the rights of all? We are tired of the disputes that have been going on for so long between different persons on the subject of patents, and feel confident that just ce demands that the whole patent system should be overhauled. Let Congress appoint an investigating committee of the character we have mentioned, and the whole community wir be satisfied with the amendments which they propose. From the information we persones, we think it essential that the powers of the Commissioner of Patents are too great to be confided to one person. There should be a Court of Patents organized, to be presided over by at least three judges, whose salaries should be as great as those of Supreme Court judges. The organization of such a tr bunal could not be objected to, aeither could the appointment of a Congressional committee of investigation by any party who desires justice to be done to all. Let such a course be taken, so that this eternal wrangling may be put an end to.

News - We are under obligations to Mr. R. Lord. of the Crerent City, for the early delivery, on herarrival, of tore California, Panama, and Jamaica papers, and to Mr. A. Adams, of the Washington, for a similar kindness with London papers.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS. - We insert some interesting articles in to-day's paper, which appear-ed in the Faro Industrial and Diariode la Marina, two newspapers published in Havana, concerning recent extraordinary proceedings on the part of the

British authorities in Central America. We had hoped that British aggression in that quarter had ceased, and that we would never again be called upon to record such outrages by that power, on the weak and unoffending republics in hat part of the world, as the seizure of Mosquito, under a shallow pretext of protecting the rights of a drunken Indian, whom, to suit its own purposes, England elevated to the dignity of a king, as if in mockery of monarchical governments generally. We are, however, disappointed. We learn that the meddlesome agent of that government in Central America-after his acts in Nicaragua were disavowed by his government, and a surrender of the British protectorate in Mosquito agreed upon between the governments of the United States and Great Britain-has lately trumped up a charge against San Salvador, on the Pacific side, and called upon the British Admiral to blockade the ports of that State, and to again seize Tigre Island, which commands the gult of Fonesca. The worst feature of this outrage is, that these proceedings have been adopted at a time when the matters of difference between Mr. Chatfield and the government of San Salvador were under the advisement of the French Consul, to whom they were referred with the consent of both parties, and whose decision was daily expected.

This outrage, for it can be looked upon in no other light, can be intended for no other purpose than to wring from San Salvador by force, concessions which could not be claimed on principles of justice. It may also be an attempt to gain a footing in San Salvador, in lieu of what the British government surrendered in Mosquito, notwithstanding the treaty entered into between the United States and Great Britain. If this should be the real purpose of this movement, we trust that our government will take prompt and efficient action in the matter. Would it not be well for the United States to send a few vessels of war to those waters. to see that the provisions of the treaty are complied with by England. Between Mr. Meddle. some Chatfield and the British admiral, England

has everything her own way. As far as Nicaragua is concerned, our difficulty with England has at length been settled. The recent high-handed proceedings at Greytown have been disayowed, and directions issued to the Eng. lish authorities there to carry out the provisions of the treaty. Nicaragua is recovering her rights by In addition to the restoration of Mos degrees. quito, she has lately re-occupied the department of Nicoya, the possession of which has been for many years claimed by Costa Rica. It was feared that this would have produced a war between those States, but apprehensions of hostilities we are informed are at an end.

ASTRONOMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS -REAL PROGRESS. - The progress of scientific experiment and discovery, on this continent, is suggested as a theme for national pride to descant up on, by the recent discovery of a comet by Mr. Bond, at the Cambridge observatory-by his other astronomical discoveries during the last three or four years-by Miss Mitchell's astronomical investigations and their results, at Nantucket-by the mprovements on the electric telegraph, introduced by House-by various other discoveries in many fields of scientific research, all of which have attracted and commanded the respectful acknowledgment of the learned men of Europe. The science of astronomy, particularly, has excited more than ordinary public interest within ten years past, and every year adds to the means for arriving at important results, through the enterprise of private individuals, of our universities, and of the government.

On the eighteenth of July, 1849, an astronomical expedition to the southern hemisphere sailed in the bark Louis Philippe, from Baltimore, havng been supplied by the government with suitable instruments, adapted to the investigations to be undertaken. At the the National observatory, at Washington, also, Lieut. Maury devotes his attention to the various astronomical and meteorological studies which are designed to facilitate the objects of science. In the Navy Department generally, astronomical observations are pursued with increased interest, and the sum of new facts derived from our various sources of knowledge, is large, and continually on the increase. In this respect, therefore, we are pursuing the same course of liberality that characterises the English government, which has constantly employed in this country a large corps of scientific men, engaged in making magnetic observations at different points, the results of which may eventually present the world with some important truths con-

nected with navigation The immense range of telegraphic operations in this country, also promises to be very useful in furnishing science with data upon which to establish a correct theory of storms. We recently commenced publishing, from many cities, telegraphic statements of the weather ruling at a particular hour of the day, and with the use of the magnetic clock, the discovery of which, by Dr. Locke of Ohio, was first announced at Washington, on the fifth of January, 1849, we may have many interesting facts communicated, which will eventually invite popular study. We think the operators, however, should state both the mean and apparent time in their despatches. This would serve to convey scientific facts to the popular mind, and would aid, also, the calculations of strictly scientifie men.

In view of the exertions made in all departments of science, our countrymen promise to bring out, and with great rapidity, a number of important practical discoveries. It is stated that in Arkansas there is a rival to Mr. Paine, who states that he is able to produce gas and motive power at a nominal expense, while several improved modes of generating gas at a comparatively small expense, from rosin, asphaltum, and other substances, have been tested, and are fast coming into public use. Indeed, we are led to anticipate that, in the course of a few years, the whole system of moving machi--nery, lighting cities, or heating our buildings, will be subject to very great changes. All we have to do. then, is to make ourselves familiar with the experiments which are proving so much that is new, and, without being credulous, to give a fair share of encouragement to those whose labors are directed o the investigations of truths lying undivulged in he realm of science.

THE UNION PARTY-A PROBABLE FLASH IN THE Pan -- We have recently had a variety of accounts affoat of the organization of a great Union party, beginning at Washington, just as the preaching of the gospel was made effective by commencing as Jerusalem. Later advices, however, public and private, throw cold water over the whole programme. The plan of operations, to wit, of a Naional Union Convent on at Washington, to be followed up by similar conventions throughout the States, and by the establishment of a Union paper at the federal city, as the central organ, was a plausible plan-a reasonable plan; and common ense would be very apt to approve it as a practical ian. But the experiment has exploded; for it appears, that although Georgia has appointed dele-gates to the proposed National Union Convention, no other State has moved in the matter. The Castle Gard-pastery committee, sympathizing in the Washington movement, it is understood, have written leaters to several of the is ding statesmen and poli-ticians of Congress, inviting them to a similar meeting in this city on the 22d February. But it is meeting in this city on the 22d rebruary. But it is also understood that these gentlemen, thus addressed, disapprove the scheme. The Washington organs give it the go-by—the project, among the old politicians of both parties, is regarded as Quixoue; and the scheme, it appears, will turn out a flash in the pan. The gates are still wide open for a general scrub-race in "52, and the liveliest caroival of modern times. It is manifest "the good time is coming." The millenium is at hand. So mote it be.

The Gas Menopoly—Meeting to Compliment Ex-Mayer Woodhull.

Last evening, a meeting was held at the Chinese Buildings, in Broadway, near Prince street, to devise some suitable testimonial to be presented to Mr. Caleb S. Woodhull, late Mayor of the city of New York, as expressive of the approval of the gas consumers, for having put his veto to the coatract with the Gas Company, adopted by both boards of the Common Council. The meeting was not so numerously attended as it ought to have been.

Ex-Alderman Mercer was appointed President of the meeting.

Mr. C. D. Stuart was appointed Secretary. The CHAIRMAN briefly stated the objects of the meeting. He said it was called not only to publish to the citizens of New York its disapprobation of the gas contract lately entered into by the Common Council

ing. He said it was called not only to publish to the cliticens of New York its disapprobation of the gas contract lately entered into by the Common Council with the Gas Company, but also to express their hearty approval of the conduct of ex-Mayor Woodhuli in vetoing the same. I have, said he, with a number of my constituents, carefully examined the report of the committee wpon which that contract was based, and it appeared to each and every one of us that it was, from beginning to end, a special pleading in favor of the contract.

Mr. E. Cans then said, he supposed some of the gentlemen who took a part in calling us together, had prepared resolutions to be submitted to the meeting. Here a

Mr. Prick rose and said, before the gentleman (meaning Mr. Camp) proceeded further, he wished him to register his name.

Mr. Camp in proceeded further, he wished him to register his name.

Mr. Camp continued to say he knew nothing about the call of the meeting, except through the public press; but since he read it in the morning papers, he conversed with several gentleman on the subject, and every one of them approved of it, and he supposed there was not a gentleman in this room but would express his unqualified approbation of the conduct of Mayor Woodhull in vetoing the contract of the late Common Council. Mr. Camp, in continuation, said that before the close of the meeting he had some remarks to offer about a new light that was recently discovered, and which he assured the meeting was better than any yet offered to the public, not even excepting Paine's.

Mr. Strawar, the Secretary, then rose, and read the following resolutions:

Whitemas, the Common Council of our city have lately attempted to bind the city and citizenso New York in a contract with the New York Gas Company, upon terms more severe send unjust than those of the existing contract, of which a great majority of our citizens have long and vainly complained; and whereas, his Honor Caleb S. Woodhull, late Mayor of our city, has defeated add attempt by his veto, b

ordinance or law, deemed necessary to the eightoen good:-therefore, Resolved, That we approve the veto of the eightoen years' contract by Caleb S. Woodhuil, believing his action in the matter justified by reason, facts, and public optaion.

Resolved. That we concur with Mr. Woodhuil in his view, based on the opinion of Chief Justice Nelson, that the public duties of the Corporation unlike public property—cannot be legislated or contracted to the exclusion of future legislation—irrespective of fature while reconstitute and emergencies.

ublic necessities and emergencies. Recoived. That the Gas Committee of the Common Council, after holding the petition of 9,000 gas con-sumers, praying for gas reform nine months in their hands, did, in presenting a report which on all its pages is only a labored specious and unfair argument, favoring the gas company, treat said petitioners and the public with contumely, and deserve rebuke there-

the public with contumely, and deserve rebuke therefor.

Resolved. That the city and citizens of New York are, by every reason and right, entitled to gas of as good quality, and at as average cheap rate, as is secured to any city and citizens of this Union, at least; that the report of the Common Council's Gas Committee admits the cheaper average lighting of Phiadelphia and Pittsburgh, and that no future contract should be entered into until it is demonstrated that New York either can or cannot have gas light as cheap and good as enjoyed by her sister cities.

Resolved. That the existing and the vetoed contract, make no reserve against the Gas Company's monopoly of the streets with their mains, and that the city—especially as it is insolently assumed by friends of the gas contract that private consumers need not use the gas if they dicilike its price—is bound in justice to its citizens, however good, and whatever bargains it make for itself, to remove all obstruction to competition in supplying private consumers.

gains it make for itself, to remove all obstruction to competition in supplying private consumers. Resolved, That in view of the new discoveries made, and being made, in this country and in Europe, of cheaper and better processes for lighting buildings and cities, the Corporation should make no contrast preventing the use of such discoveries the moment they offer substantial benefit and improvement; and to secure the present Gas Company, or companies, from the less of their machinery in a case of the adoption of any improvemed light, the Corporation, having it in their power, may be bound to purchase such machinery, at a riar valuation, in the event of adopting new means of lighting the city.

Resolved, That, in attempting to revive the vestord contrast, in its form as passed by the Common Council, the Corporation will outrage public interest and opinion, and that the friends or gas reform will unite in resisting all such action.

resisting all such action.

Resolved. That this meeting, in endorsing the veto of the eighteen years' contract, devise and secure of the eighteen years contract, devise and secure some fitting testimonial (individual subscription to the same to be limited to one dollar) to be presented to Caleb S. Woodhull, as expressive of the approval of the gas consumers of New Yerk of his firm defence of their interests and rights, and that a committee be ap-pointed by this meeting to carry this resolution into

effect.

After which, Mr. Caur again stood up and said, that, without caring to discuss the resolutions, or any of them, as he was sure the whole of them would be endorsed by every gentleman fin the roem, he would content himself with murely saying that he was authorized to state, by two gentlemen that were now present, that a gas light had been already invented which possesses qualities far superior to any furnished by the present Gas Company of New York. I state these facts of my own knowledge because I was present when the appearance in was present was New York. I state these facts of my own know-ledge, because I was present when the experiment was made. And in addition, there are gentlemen now in the room who were also present and witnessed the ex-periment, within the last six weeks. The gas to which I have reference is free from all smell, and from all smoke, so much so that if a sheet of white paper is held over it for so long a period as thirty minutes no blackness is produced; in short, the paper continues perfectly clean and unsolled And let me here add, that it is manufactured without passing it through water, and for one half the price of the present article; and notwithstanding all this, the parties can make a hand-some profit of it. I new pledge myself to this meet-ing, to make this matter clear and plain to the pub-lic, and to substantiate all I have said within a given time, and that so clear and so plain that I hope the present Board of Assistant Aidermen will stay the further proceedings on the contract. As for the Board of Aldermen nothing can be expected from that body. The main reliance of the citizens must be on the new Board of Assistants. Mr. Camp then stated that three-fourths of the materialic which the new gas was manu-factured, was refuse, which was never before used, or even thought of, for any purpose whatever. I have said this much to show the unjust motives of the late ledge, because I was present when the experiment was even thought of, for any purpose whatever. I have said this much to show the unjust motives of the late Common Connell in making this contract; and I new piedge myself that if any gentieman present wishes for further explanation, if he calls at my office the experi-ment will be repeated in his presence; and I further pledge myself that he will be satisfied with the result

ment will be repeated in his presence; and I further pledge myself that he will be satisfied with the result. An arrangement had been entered into with Mr. Hamblin, of the Bowery Theatre, to light that establishment with it the ensuing week; but in consequence of some unforseen accident, we have not been able, for the present to carry it out.

Mr. Paice here rose and said that the gentleman who spoke last taiked a great deal about gas, but it was all about his own gas—he had not a word for anybody eize's gas—but he thought the gentleman's gas would turn out to be Paine's gas. The citizens wanted an organized company, with whom they could deal with certainty. They had such a company, and the Common Council reported in favor of making a centract with them, and he believes they would be gied yet to go back to that company and take their gas. Mr. Price said that if our streets were lit with Camp's gas, we would be twelve hours out of the twenty-four in darkness, so much so that our stars could not see to arrest robbers or burglars. They might go through in the dark and stumble on lamp pests. Here the audience broke out into a horse laugh, and there was a general call for Mr. E. Lester!

Mr. C. E. Lessras said the Common Council would not prefend to say that men of science would sanction their making a was contract eighteen wara alread, at a

call for Mr E. Lester]

Mr. C. E. Lester a said the Common Council would not pretend to say that men of science would sanction their making a gas contract eighteen years anead, at a time when science travels faster than politics. He was sorry this meeting was not larger; but he trusted it was sufficiently influential to make the city fathers know the will of the voters. There never was such consulmity on any subject among the editors of New York. Not a single paper could be found to advocate the defunct contract. He wishen to those keeping was confided the safety of the lives and property of the citizens of New York. Not will not be defuncted the safety of the lives and property of the citizens of New York. But he would say they had been guilty of precipitancy; and, but for the late Mayor, the contract would have been consummated. Mr. Woodholl never sought the office of Mayor. He was requested to accept it by the citizens, who needed a man that could not be beength and sold. He (Mr. Lester) was not a politician. He was a literary man, and wrote for his amusement when others were in bed. He cared not for Palue's gar—it might be a true invention, or it might be a delusion—but he saw from the papers that a discovery was made in Paris, the centre of the science—a discovery that would reduce the stock of the old gas company a little below par. He would say therefore to the city fathers, "respect the science of the luture that you cannot know. In eighteen years you shall be in your graves, and your spitash may be read by the light of a gas whose cost will be only nominal. Take care the sarcasm will not be found in that spitaph, that the city has been saddled with enormous expense, because its government were ignorant of the laws of nature." And n saddled with enormous expense, because its go-nment were ignorant of the laws of nature. And a he not justified in on addressing them, when the twas discovered in Franco that gas could be made as discovered in Franco that gas could be made water, by means anch as Fains never dreamed bank God, they did not live in the past century. Franklio brought down the lightning upon the church. In Nassau street, and Faiton was dat, and asked what he would take for his ze. They now lived in a time when science, hit had accomplished a great deal, was ashumed had done so little II. Gazanar park addressed the meeting He said

that it had done so little

Mr. If Gazanav next addressed the meeting He said

if the whole of the citizens of New York were asked
their opinion about this as monopoly, not one in every
bundred could be found in favor of it. Yet they were
in danger that it would pass, for private interest and
private solicitation were at work to accomplish it.
The other day he arked one of the addressen, whom he
knew could not be purchased, why it was that his yots

was in favor of the centract. His reply was that he went with the crowd. (Laughter.) He knew another sidermen who could not be bought, but personal restraint was used that practically amounted to the same thing. The present Mayor's message was indicative of that influence. Mr. Kingsland was above pecuniary influence; but he reared he was not above social influence—the influence of friends. Even agood man might be perverted and twisted unless the public sentiment spoke out. He was sorry this meeting was so amail. It ought to have been better; but he hoped that the whole publis would soon speak out in such a tone that the corrupt would not dare to pass such a measure. Improvements were making every day in gas and in other branches of science. By the last accounts from Paris it appeared that, by means of water, and with a small plees of platina for a wick, a white brilliant light could be produced. But say that Paine's process was a humbug, and that the Parisian discovery was of the same description; yet the fact that men's minds were turned to this point, and that so much talent and genius were concentrated upon it, would lead them to the conclusion that some great result would flow out of it. All that the opponents of the contract want is delay. Let the Common Council only wait for two years, and give the people a chance to express their opinion by an appeal to the ballot box. They would thus have time to test not only the sense of the people, but the discoveries and improvements that were in progress. The citizens of New York should go further than this, and insist upon a clause being put into the charter, prohibiting any contract to be made for a sum amounting to \$100,000 or for any period longer than five years. By a law of the State, the government could not contract a debt beyond a million of dollars without appealing directly to the people, as was done in this city in the case of the Croton water works. For his own part he would see that his contract had not infinite the example of his predecesor. Let publ

views upon the water gas.

Mr. Lesuss then called the attention of the meeting to the last resolution.

Mr. J. J. Moreau next addressed the meeting. He said it was a hard tyranny for an American whose ancestors fought for liberty on this seil, to have to submit to a monopoly of that which ought to be as free as water and air. (Here a number of persons went out.) The stockholders were going out because they did not like him. He was too free spoken for them. He never was a political worshipper of Mayor Woodhull. On the contrary, he belonged to the other side of the house. But he would always stand up for an henset man. When men could be bought for dollars and cents, and attempted to become the masters of the citizens, instead of their representatives, then the veco of Mr. Woodhull was a great moral act, and it was the duty of every one to express his sentiments, in order to present an example to other public men. He (Mr. M) was a prominent member of the late gas committee. Feelers had been thrown out to him, and attempts made to buy him. But these attempts had failed, and John J. Mefatt though all small confectioner, would rather lose every dollar be was worth than submit to such a wrong. The gas might be regarded by some as a very small matter, yet it was very important in its results. If a private individual acted as the company did, there is not one in that room who would not spend all the money be add, in law, rather than submit to the imposition. He saw the gentleman new a very small matter, yet it was very important in its results. If a private individual acted as the company did there is not one in that room who would not spend all the money be said in law, rather than submit to the imposition. He saw the gentleman new in the recent of his services. He had it from his own in the room, who received \$800 from the company, as the resear of his services. He had it from his own lips. The company wanted to swindle him, and only paid him in part; but he (Mr. Moffatt) went to the Heavid office and told the whole story. It was published next day, and the lox was so scared that he paid the halance, and the lox was so scared that he paid the halance, and the lox was so scared that he paid the halance and the next day the man came to him and said. "that piece in the Heavid has done my business." (Laughter) This man was an Annest man, for he said the opponents of the monopoly had not money enough to contered against it, and in spite of all they could do, the Common Cosnell would pass the contract. He (Mr. M.) told Alderman Britton, of the Fifteenth ward, Chairman of the Gas Committee, what had been stated to him. Mr. Britton sailed the man every opportions names, and said there was not awd of truth in what he said, He turned out, however, to be a true prophet. He (Mr. M.) asked the Chairman if he believed that there was not in this business, "tickle my elbow and I will tickle your wrist." The gas cempany said they were ruined. The company wanted to be ruined for eighteen years more. If a stand were not made with the Common Council at once, they would go on from one thing to another, till at last perhaps, they would vote themselves the very houses of the citizens. For his own part he would rather come down to a menarchy at once than submit—to what? Not to men of talent, but a parcel of mean, contemptible villans, who could be bought. There were two ways of deteating the Gas Company—either by not burning their gas, or by forming a new gas company, on the plan of the gas consumers' companies

uestion was then taken on the resolutions,

The question was then taken on the resolutions, when they were carried unanimously.

A subscription was then raised to pay the expenses, Mr. Moffatt commencing with \$5.

Mr. Cam said there was no time to be lost, as the question was in agitation that very night in the Commen Council, as it was last night. The Bowery Theatre would be lighted up in a few days with a gas 6) per cent cheaper than the ordinary gas. Mr. Taylor had just informed him that the Counsel to the Corporation had given his opinion that they could not make a contract in advance. (Loud cheers)

It was then agreed that the Chairman should appoint a committee to carry out the last resolution, and that he should call another meeting as soon as possible.

The meeting then adjourned.

Marine Affairs.

NEW STEAMSHIP ALABAMA -The new steamship Alabama, under the command of Capt. Ludlow, a gentlean excursion trip down the bay yesterday, to further try her sea going powers, she having made what in technical terms, is called an "engineer's trip" some few days back.

Shortly after nine o'clock, her invited guests, con eisting of ladies and gentlemen to the number of about fifty, began to assemble on beard, and at about half past ten, she moved stately from her dock (foot of Tenth street.) saluting with a discharge of cannon as she left, which was warmly responded to by the various steamboats and other craft at the different wharves The noble vessel proceeded on her way, cleaving the water gracefully and with scarcely a ripple at her bew. out into our noble bay, receiving and returning on her way the congratulations of her sisters of the deep When she had proceeded within some short distance of the light ship, she were round for port, passin within a few cables' length of the good steamship Bal tic, Capt. Comstock, hence for Liverpool, and saluting her with the biggest cannon aboard, which act of cour tesy was quickly acknowledged by the Baltic, and the latter in a few minutes became but a misty shador in the distance.

About three o'clock the company was summoned below to partake of an excellent repast, which did credit to the catering of her excellent steward, Mr. C. Wright After the good things had been disposed of the prosperity of the New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company was proposed, which was responded to in a neat speech, by Mr. S. L. Mitchill, the president of the company, who proposed in return the "Press of New York" The health of the gallaut captain, Mr. Chas Ludlow and officers was afterward proposed, and acknowledged by the captain in some well-timed remarks. The health of the ladies, &c followed, and the party was landed at pier No. 4, East River, about four o'clock, after one of the most agree. able and successful trips ever made. The Alabama is the mate of the Fiorida, and will

mmence running from New York to Savannah, alternately with the latter, on the 11th inst. She is one of the most beautifully decorated and tastefully fitted steamboats that ever leit our port. Her saloons are most elegantly finished, both in decorations and conrenience. Her aft saloon is fitted with berths of excel lent dimensions, and with every regard to the convent ence of the occupants. The pannelling is composed of rose and satinwood, with white enamel and gold finishing, with some and chairs of the latest fashion She is warmed throughout with and furnished patent ventilaters. The dining saloon forward is fitted up in the same style, and also well ventilated and lighted. She has also a saloon on deck, of about forty feet in length, immediately over the aft saloen, and furnished with a like regard to the comfort of the passengers. The ladies' saloon is decorated in a chaste and elegant style. The pannelling is of the color of the peach ossom, with white enamel divisions, surmounts with gold corpiess. The sofas and chairs are covered with gold and purple tapestry, and the berths are large, airy, and luxuriously furnished.

Her accommodations on deck, for her officers and crew, are most complete, including a forecastle on deck, capable of accommodating about twenty persons She has also a very fine prometade deck, from which a beautiful view of our noble river and harbor can be had as she progresses to sea.

The Alabams was built by Mr. Wm. Webb, foot of Seventh street, and is a most substantially built and well finished vessel. She rates 1 500 tons, (carpenter's measurement;) is 215 feet long; 36% breadth of beam; and 22 feet deep. She is capable of carrying 1,000 bales of cotton, and 200 cabin and 100 steerage passengers.

Her engine was built by Messrs, Stillman & Allen. of the Novelty Iron Works. It is a side marine lever

set stroke; wheels 29% feet in diameter, and 10 fee face, with thirty-two paddles 24 inches wide, and directed to carry from twelve to fifteen pounds o

CAPTAIN HOVEY AND THE STEAMSHIP HELENA BLOMA -A short time ago the Common Council passed s unanimous vote to present a gold box and the dom of the city to Captain Hovey, of the packet ship Devonshire, for his humane and heroic conduct in rescuing, at the imminent peril of his own life, th passengers and crew of the unfortunate steamship

The following is a copy of Mr. Woodhull's letter t the gallant captain :-

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 4th, 1851.
CAPTAIN HENRY B. HOVEY,
Master of the Ship Devonshire:
Sir-In behalf of the city of New York, I have the
honor of transmitting to you the accompanying resolutions, adopted by the Mayor and Common Council of
this city.

lutions, adopted by the Mayor and Common Council of this city.

I have also the honor, in their behalf, of presenting to you a gold box, as a further mark of the apprecia-tion by the Corporation of the city of New York of your humans and hereic conduct, in rescuing, at the imminent peril of your own life, and the lives of your noble crew, the passengers and crew of the Helens Slowan.

Iloman I cerdially unite with the Common Council in th high appreciation entertained by them, and, I believe by our fellow citizens generally, of your humane of forts, and those of your officers and crew, throughou this perilous roene. I am, with high respect, Your obedient servant, (Signed) C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor of the City of New York.

We had the pleasure of seeing the snuff box yester lay. It is a magnificent piece of workmanship, very priate inscription. The copy of the resolution ac companying it is beautifully written, and is surrounded by designs, executed with the pen in the Mayor office, in an exceedingly artistic manner.

Baltic, Capt. Comstock, sailed yesterday at noon for Liverpool The names of her passengers, numbering fity, will be found under our shipping intelligence

Movements of Distinguished People Movements of Distinguished People.

Profesor Lassilie and lady. Whitamatowa. Mass.,
Hon C. Strahan, N Orleans; E. D. Hunter, Esq., Westchester; T. B. A. Hewlings and lady, Phila; J. R. Og
den Eq., do.; T. Shucker, Toronto; were among the
arrivals yesterday, at the Union Place Hotel
Major Porter, U. S. A.; Capt Clarke, U. S. A.; Capt
Franklin, U. S. A., Hon. S. R. Hobbie, Washington,
Mr. Moakes and family, England; Mr. Alberile and
lady, do. W. W. Paul. Philadelphia; W. Lewis, do; J.
Lewis, do, D. H. Ambie, Charleston; W. James, Alhapy, were amongst the arrivals at the Irving vesterhapy, were amongst the arrivals at the Irving vester-

bany; were amongst the arrivals at the Irving yeste bany; were amongst the arrivals at the Irving year-day.

R. R. Hopkins, Boston: J. Barclay, New Jersey; C. C. Barclay, N. Y.; Gen Duff Green, Washington; Lt. Newsill, U. S. ship Fredonia; J. Burt U. S. N.; English U. S. N., arrived yesterday at the American, H. Hunter, Delewsre; W. P. Bunch, Bridgeport; A. Nesbitt, Fhiliadelphia; Dr. Berlon, do; C. Waldo, Eng-land; T. Webster, Philiadelphia; Geo. H. Thatcher, Albany; arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

Court Calendar-This Day. Superior Court -Nos 213, 88, 9, 159, 217, 225, 230, 33, 234, 211, 187, 237, 239, 241, 242, 243, 189, 244, 246, 203, 204, 211, 187, 207, 239, 241, 242, 243, 189, 244, 246, 247, 249, 250, 251, 666.

Supreme Court—Circuit Court—No. 22, 30, 40, 41, 44, to 54.

to 64. Common Pillas. part 1.—1, 3, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34½, 35, 37, 39. Part 2.—28, 36, 42, 54, 56, 68, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74

plication be made to BERFORD & CO., No. 10 Asta The terms are only \$2 a year for the most valuable gant Pamily Newspaper of the age, which, it is un conceded, is without a rival in this or any other The office of publication is at 107 Fulton street. We are requested to state that the man

for the great and of real estate by Wm H. Frankin, Son Ce. on Wednesday, Teh inst, and the following days, cor prising 650 lets, on 1st, 24 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th avenues, 47, 68th, 40th, 78th, 98th, (Observatory squire,) 95th, 95t 97th, 197th, 188th, 192th atreats, and Harlem lane, includi-extensive water privileges at Tortic bay, in the East rive are now ready for delivery, at the office of the auctioneer No. 5 Erond street.

O. B. Goldsmith, the distinguished teache of penmanship, requests us to notify the public, that as shrate his cheapels see, at 250 Broadway, are now filling up he may be obliged to decline pupils ere long. Early application is therefore urged. Mr. G. has commodious room for private lessons.

Pianoforre, made expressly for Jenny kind, by Erard, of Paris, at a cost of \$1,000, the first prize in the New Year's Gift Canegri, was drawn by Mr. I. P. Hawes, of the firm of Hawes & Gabern Liepe and extensive dealers in mahogany and fancy woods, Nes. 176 and 178 Centre street. The second prize was drawn by Mr. McFarland, the third by Mr. Edward Pienevi, and the fourth by Mr. H. H. Walter. These prizes comprised all the Pianofortes, which were truly splendid instruments. Jenny Lind Prize Planoforte.-The Grand

Buffalo Horn Dress Combs —This selection, acknowledge the finest in the city, has of late had many additions, an ladies will find on examination, combs of an entire nestyle, not to be obtained in any other establishment. Comb made and repaired.

A. & J. SAUNDERS, 387 Broadway.

Fancy Cuttery, from the Manufactories of Jos. R. dgers, Geo Wostenholm, Sc. The assortment embraces the finest quality of Razors, Preknives, and many articles for tollet use. SAUN BERS, 147 Broadway.

Corner of Liberty st., and 367 Broadway.

Expressly to the Ladjes .- Chesp Laces and Expressly to the Ladjes.—Cheep Laces and Embroderies.—E. H. Newman, 331/8 Brancaway, respectfully invites attention to his stock of the above, which is unsur-passed in cheapness and variety. The embroidered Collars which he offers at 2s 6d. 3s. 4s. 6s., 11, and upwards; Cuffs at 2s 6d, 3s. 4s. 6s., to 18s.; embroidered Hokks at 10s., 12s., 16s., to \$10; also, cambric and Swiss Trimmings; Infants Wastes, &c., are particularly worthy of notice.

Californians, Attention: At Jones's, 14 Ansstreet, near the Enseum, you will find to be the cheapest and best place in New York to get good Boots, Shoes or Gai-ters. Please call and examine, then purchase where your judgment dictates. That's all.

"Quiet Restored "-- The Excitement of the Heliday is past, therefore it becomes every one who value ther comfort, health, or convenience, to call upon Brooks No. 130 Fulton evect, and supply themselves from his very large assertment of Boots, Shoes, Gatters, Overshoes, &c They are derable, cheap, and warranted to give satisfaction

Forty Thousand Coats, Pantaioons and Waisteests, of the latest fall style, from \$2.50 to \$10, at SHEPHERD'S Clothing Store, Chesnat street, second door above Third, Philadelphia. Just Received on Commission, from

merchant allor, Broadway, 200 Oversonts, 25 per cent, rich liring, fashionable make. Also, a few cleant Chaks and Dress Coats, at the \$5 zuit Store, corner of Nassau and Seekman streets.

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye will change red or gray hair to meantiful black or brown, is a few minutes. Gourand's Hair Restorative is warranted to force the hair to grow, prevent its falling off and turning gray, an making stiff, wire hair, soft, sifky and clossy. Trial bot less 25 cents cach. Found only at 67 Walker street, first store from Brandway; Bates & Jerdan, 129 Washingto street, Boston.

ctreet, Boston.

Chaps, Chafes, Roughness, Sallowness
Pimples, Erustions, and all akin diseases, are, it is well
known, positively oured by using Gourand's Italian Medicanes Scap. The Pendre Substille eradicates hair from any part
of the body. Liquid Houge for pale lips and checks. Idly
White for rough, Shahed, slaggish completions, as 67 Walker
street, first store from Broadway. Callender, South Third
street, Philadelphia. Hair Dye .- Batchelor's Instantaneous Li-

quid East Dys, so colobrated in London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphis, Baltimore, Washington, &c., can only be procured genine at the manufactory, & Wall street, New York The public must beware of counterfeits. See my various diplomas. It is for sale wholesale and retail, or applied. Copy the address. Wigs and Toupees .- Persons wishing a

very superior Wig or Toupes about oalt at Batcheior's celebrated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall at They will find be perfectly understands all their requirements no matter how riflicult, he never fails to fit the heat; is fact he known he business and makes a business of it. Copy his address, and makes a business of it. Riding on Horseback is the best cure in

Rights on hiorscones is the best cure in the wolf is risents do and nervousness, and we can assure our fair readers who fancy they have no more constituting than a braceful, hat a ride on horselack at Dishrow's splendid establishment, No. 20 Fourth avenue, would improve their health are appeties give lustre to their languid eyes make their hearts throb with Joyous sensations, and place them on better terms with homosleves and the world around them. His school the eyen daily for ladies, from 8.4. M. to P. M. Also on Moneay, Wednescay and Friday evenings, for ladies and gentlemen, and on Tuescay, Thursday and Saturday evenings, to gentlemen only.

Biles's Compound Cod Liver Oil Candy. Reader, if you are allicated, as almost every person is, at the enem of the year, with a significated, don't neglect at for it as the germ of a roomstuption. Go at once and proque is everyone and agree vable remedy, which may be found it likes Compound cod Liver Oil Candy, an review which have contributed to the likes a Compound cod Liver Oil Candy, an excited with the veenity been introduced, and which has received some of he highest latenthenius in the law. Your cold will be read and the and apprehensive of friends will vanishe to the use of the times, But see that you are not cheared in the of the numerous commonsfells. For sale by A. d. D. Fands, 100 Fullant street; Thomas & Maxwell, 56 William street, Actor and Irving Bouse drug stores, and 110 and f. Broak way.

MONEY MARKET. WEDNESDAY. Jab. 8 - 6 P. M.

The market was not so buoyant this morning as at the opening yesterday and with the exception of Harlem and Reading the transactions were to a moderate extent. Covernment stocks were in better demand State stocks were active; and large railroad bonds were firm at our, quotations. At the first board, United States 6 s, 1867, declined 14 per cent; Eric Income Bonds, M; Eric Bonds, new, M; Norwich and Worces ter 25 Hudson River Ratircad, 14; Eric Ratircad, 14; Reading Raticoad, M. Hariem, M. North America: Trust advanced 15; per cent; Farmers' Loan, 34; Morris Canel, M; Canton Co. M; Portemouth Dry Dock, & Mohank, & Rochester and Scheneotady 154. At the second board, the market was very weak and most of the faucies receded a fraction. Eric Railroad fell off I per cent; Eric Income Bonds, M; Pertementh Dry Dock, 34; Harlem, 34; Canton Co. 234; Farmers' Loan, 2; Morris Canal, M. The amount of business transacted at the afternoon board was limited. | the canal, and by the reversi interruptions to their boai-This reaction we anticipated. The rise, recently, bes

engine; the cylinder is 75 inches in diameter, and 8 been too rapid to be permanent. Many holders are realizing, and will be ready. doubtless, in a few days: come in again and fill up their lines. The numerous sales for cash indicate such a moves There was a sale of 2,000 shares of Reading Raffront to-day, sellers option, four months, at one per cent under the current cash price. This shows the firm ness of the market and the confidence of holders. The transactions in stocks generally, within the pagthree weeks, have been so extensive, particu time, that purchasers have been unable to take in aly their purchases. The result of such a state of things is the appearance of a large amount of stock in the market, and a depreciation in prices. As soon as this evil has corrected itself, a revival will deubt-less take place; but operators should not depend upon its being permanent. Prices for many stocks have reached points difficult to sustain ; and it is, in our opinion, exceedingly dangerous to carry those must inflated from one day to another. There are several stocks on the list, in which there is still a margin for an improvement and in which amimprovement will, without doubt, he realized, while im thers prices are too much expanded, and may collapse any moment. It is mostjextraordinary that amidst all the speculations of the day, government securities have not advanced proportionably as much as the fancies. This shows the character of the recent movement in stocks. There has been, within the past few days, a growing stringency in the money market, but as yet no tightness has been felt, and it is possible the payments into the sub-treasury may not have the effeet anticipated. It would, however, be well enough for holders of such stocks as have been so enermously inflated, to keep this in view, and watch closely the amount of duties daily paid into the treasury.

The annual report of the Comptroller will be found in this day's paper. It apears that the entire debt of the State, on the 30th of September, 1860, was \$23,463,-838 64. The revenue of the State, applicable to the rdinary receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1850, was \$672,630 57; and the crdinary expenses for the same period, \$602,443 27. The Comptroller has given full statements of the operaion and condition of the various funds, and made very satisfactory exhibit of the financial affairs of

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasure f this port to day, amounts to \$126,657 42; payments, \$15.809 42-balance, \$2.084,158 03.

The tonnage and value of property shipped from the Hudson river, on the canals of this State, in each on the past three years were as annexed :-TRAFFIC ON THE NEW YORK STATE CANALS

\$74,943,450 75,266,078 1849. 317.364 75.206.072 1850. 441.582 8.5.177,063 Statement of the tonuage and value of property which came to the Hudson river in the same years 1848, Tonnage, 1447 905 1849, 1579 946 1850, 2,034 018 The aggregate movement from and to the Hudson river during the same years, and the aggregate value

of the property transported, are as follows:-\$125,827,357 127,098,569 140,658,009 United States, exclusive of specie, during the fiscalyear ending June 30th, 1850, was \$134,700,233. The value of all the property arriving at and shipped from the Hudson river, on the canals during the past season was, \$140.658,009, thus showing that the value of the

property carried on the canal, exceeds the exports of the country, in value to the amount, of \$5.957.776. The following statement exhibits the amount of tollo on all the canals for four seasons :-1847 ... \$3.635.850 1849 ... \$3,265.206 1848 ... \$252,212 1850 about ... 3276,908 The amount received the past season exceeds that og

1849 by \$8 697, and is greater than any previous seaon, except the memorable year of 1847. The annexed statement exhibits the earnings and operations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1850, compared

with the previous year:e previous year:—

Norwich and Workester Railroad.

Dec. 1, 1848, to

Nov. 30, 1849.

h travel. 17 826 96
12,883 04
revel. 86 671 53
97,276 71
h freight 20,935 48
20,347 46reight 96,234 91
116,163 82nd express 12,241 53
12,549 862,887 21
2,148 23-

Totals..... 236,197 61 261.259 12 236.197 61 Showing a gain for the year, of...... \$25,061 57

being equal to 10); per cent.
The receipts for the six months ending Nov.
30, 1806 have been
The expenditures for the same period, (viz.: 143.916 60

salary 28,255 74

The directors have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent on the scrip stock, (which, being on 85 able on the 15th of this month. Should there be no material increase of the income of the company hereafter, the net amount to be divided would not be diminished, inasmuch as the instalments upon the stock bereafter to be called, will reduce the the company to the same amount, and that which is now applied to the payment of interest, will so to the dividend account.

The Little Miami Railroad Company have just issued a report of its operations during the year ending December 31, 1850: -

The receipts exceed those of the previous year, \$83 208 42. The net earnings this year pay a good dividend, and leaves a handsome surplus. has been laid down on forty-seven miles of the road. on an improved track; seventeen miles remain to be improved and relaid, which will be completed the present year. A new track will be constructed during the year, diverging from the present track, below Deerfield, and running by Lebanon and Waynesville. to intersect the present line at Corwin. Both lines will

be kept open L.The line will also be shortened, and the

grade reduced near Milford. The company have fifteen

passenger care and four baggage cars, in good orders

148 eight-wheel cars, and eighty-four gravel and other

cars, and nineteen engines, and have contracted for

three more. The annexed statement exhibits the operations of the Old Colony Ratiroad Company, for the year ending December 1, 1850:-

Equal to \$4) | per share of \$100 each, on 18,000 shares. The directors have carried to a contingent fund \$10 000 out of the earnings of the year. They have charged off items of construction, old debts paid for personal injuries. Ac. amountingto about \$23,000, to the balance of last year's account, and the remainder of that balance, about \$21,000, has been charged off for deterioration. The entire floating debt of the company has been paid off and they are now free from debt, excepting the bonds, a claim of the Worcester Railroad Company for damage to their wharf, by the construction of the Old Colony Railcoad, and a few other unliquidated claims of no great amount. They have now hand available each assets more than enough to pay all claims against them. The capital stock has been reduced \$110 cco by rales of surplus lands, the Samoset house and furniture, &c. There is still on hand surplus land and flats to a large amount. A large part of the earnings having been applied to the payments of

dividend at this time. The Delawars and Hudson Canal Company suspended. navigation on the 7th of December. The total amount of coal cleared during the season of 1850, was 560 417 tone; during the season of 1849, 484,240 tons -increase in 1850, 96,177 tons. It appears that 15,017 tons less of coal were cleared from Honesdale, in 1850, than in 1840, caused undoubtedly by the necessary delay in the spring, for the completion of extensive improvements to ng and mining operations, occasioned by those de

old debts, it has been thought expedient to make no